

## RECESS TO MONDAY

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, under the order previously entered, I move that the Senate stand in recess until Monday, February 1, 1954, at 12 o'clock meridian.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 7 o'clock and 4 minutes p. m.), the Senate took a recess, the recess being under the order previously entered, until Monday, February 1, 1954, at 12 o'clock meridian.

## NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate January 29 (legislative day of January 22), 1954:

## UNITED NATIONS

Mrs. Oswald B. Lord, of New York, to be the representative of the United States of America on the Human Rights Commission of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations for a term of 3 years expiring December 31, 1956. (Reappointment.)

## TAX COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

Morton P. Fisher, of Maryland, to be a judge of the Tax Court of the United States for the unexpired term of 12 years from June 2, 1944, vice Eugene Black, retired.

Arnold R. Baar, of Illinois, to be a judge of the Tax Court of the United States for the unexpired term of 12 years from June 2, 1948, vice Samuel B. Hill, retired.

## UNITED STATES ATTORNEY

Clarence Edwin Luckey, of Oregon, to be United States attorney for the district of Oregon, vice Henry L. Hess, resigned.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FRIDAY, JANUARY 29, 1954

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, at this noonday as we lift our hearts in prayer we are beseeching Thee that we may be more eager and earnest in our search to know Thy way and will for ourselves and all mankind.

Help us to meet our tasks and responsibilities with a brave and gallant spirit. May we be wiser because of the mistakes and failures of yesterday.

Take from us those fears which darken our vision and dwarf our capacities. Deliver us from all uncertainty and obscurity in our thinking about right and wrong.

Evoke in us a greater faith and teach us to trust Thee always, everywhere and to the uttermost.

Hear us in the name of our blessed Lord whose divine character is our noblest incentive to right living and heroic service. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

## WILLIAM MCKINLEY

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JENKINS].

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the Members of Congress from the State of Ohio I wish to thank the

Speaker for giving us this opportunity to conduct our annual observance of the birthday of our great Ohioan, William McKinley.

Today is McKinley's birthday. We appreciate that the House of Representatives will, in a few minutes, meet in joint session with the Senate, the members of the Supreme Court, the diplomatic corps of foreign countries, the President's Cabinet, and other dignitaries. We will curtail our birthday services to conform with the time limitation so graciously permitted to us by the Speaker of the House.

I have said heretofore, on a number of occasions, that Mr. McKinley is generally considered to be one of the greatest Congressmen who ever served in the House. He was in many ways. He was a great legislator. He was heroic and great on the field of battle, as attested by the large monument that has been erected to him by the State of Ohio on the battlefield of Antietam. He is great in the hearts of the people of Ohio, as attested by the action of the people of Ohio when they elected him to be their governor. He was great in the hearts of the people of the United States when they elected him President of the United States. He was great in the affection of the people of America who showed their great grief when he was shot down by the hand of a vicious assassin. When he was killed it was said that the grief of the American people was so great that "the children cried in the streets."

Mr. Speaker, in order to save time, I ask, if it meets with the approval of the Speaker, that the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BETTS] be given such time as he may require to give us a short eulogy of former President McKinley.

I also ask unanimous consent that all Members of the House be permitted to extend their remarks with regard to former President William McKinley following the remarks of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BETTS].

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio? There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BETTS].

Mr. BETTS. Mr. Speaker, I wish to express my thanks, as well as the gratitude of the Ohio delegation, to the leadership of the House for permitting us to devote a portion of today's session to the memory and achievements of one of Ohio's most distinguished and favorite sons. I also wish to pay my respects to the gentleman from Ohio, Tom JENKINS, because it is through his efforts that this fine custom of observing McKinley day on the floor of the House has been kept alive. I recall that, on similar occasions in past years, praiseworthy remarks concerning William McKinley have come from both sides of the aisle, and I take this as an indication that both the man and his service to the Nation are, as a matter of history, accepted not in a partisan sense, but as a contribution to the welfare of the country as a whole without regard to section or party.

In this connection, it is interesting to call to mind the reason for wearing the red carnations which have become traditional on McKinley's birthday.

When McKinley first ran for Congress in 1876, his Democratic opponent was a florist from Alliance, Ohio. The two men were close personal friends, in spite of their political opposition. During the campaign, the Democratic candidate sent gifts of red carnations to McKinley, who always wore one of them as a boutonniere. Because of this bipartisan gesture of friendship, the red carnation became McKinley's favorite flower and followed him throughout his life and into the White House. In 1904 it was adopted as Ohio's official flower.

William McKinley was born in Niles, Ohio, January 29, 1843. He was an officer in the Union Army, practiced law, became prosecuting attorney of Stark County, served 6 terms in Congress, 2 terms as Governor of Ohio, and was elected twice to the high office of President of the United States. This briefly, is the professional and political life of the Nation's 25th President.

But I have always felt that little can be gained by scanning the biographical data of great men unless we search for the reasons that made them great so that we may study them and profit thereby. Certainly there is no more appropriate place to do that than here in this historic Chamber.

It is significant to note that more than one-half of the Nation's Presidents have been Members of Congress. Here, then, has been throughout the life of the Republic, a virtual training ground for the great tasks of the Presidency. William McKinley is a typical product of this school of experience in state affairs. It is said that he, himself, recognized his services in this body as among his greatest contributions to the welfare of the country. During his six terms, he became a leader of his party. Although he was not an orator, he was recognized as an able Member and spoke on most of the great issues of his day. In many respects he left an indelible impression on American economic affairs. It was through his leadership that tariff legislation was passed. Probably no more controversial subject has appeared on the national political scene than the tariff question. Early in his public career McKinley realized the impact of this subject on the economy of the country and made it his business to become thoroughly acquainted with it in all of its ramifications. The measure which was finally adopted bore his name and forever identified him with the principle of the protective tariff.

Some of the personal problems which bother us now were apparently present in those days. After he had served in Congress three terms, he is reported to have advised a friend not to run. "Before I went to Congress," he said, "I had \$10,000 and a practice worth \$10,000 a year. Now I haven't either." Yet he continued to serve because he found in such service to his Nation something more exciting and important than simply making money.

As Governor and President, McKinley was a safe and sound administrator. He was never a rabble rouser or the crusading type. His approach to the problems of his office were strictly in the quiet manner.

It might almost be said that the issues which faced him can find a parallel in modern times. Then we were emerging as a world power. Today we are the world power. The tariff, trade treaties, and international commerce were beginning to be the order of the day and remind us of the reappraisal and restudy which we are giving to the same subject matters today. The increase in the size of the Navy and the annexation of Hawaii were as prominent then as building an Air Force and admitting the Pacific Islands to statehood are on the present agenda. With ability and calm deliberation McKinley led the Nation from the 19th century of growth and development into the 20th century with its undreamed-of opportunities for expansion which have made us the richest and most powerful country in the world.

As a man McKinley was a model which anyone might be proud to follow. I am reminded of a eulogy which Ramsey MacDonald delivered in Parliament at the time of the death of Queen Alexandra:

She represented to us—

Said the Prime Minister—

not only the emblazoned life of courts, but the domestic affection of humbler places.

The same words might well have been said of the martyred President. Though destiny led him to positions above the ordinary walks of life, he never lost the common touch. In official life his temper was marked by a quiet, calm, and dignified approach which is so necessary to the solution of great problems. He had a lovable personality which made it easy for him to meet people and for people to meet him.

Throughout most of their married life, Mrs. McKinley was an invalid. During his years as Governor they resided at a hotel directly across the street from Ohio's statehouse. It is legend in Columbus that every morning on his way to his office the Governor stopped as he entered the statehouse yard and waved to his invalid wife. Today a lifelike monument of the martyred President marks this spot as a tribute and token of admiration and respect for one of the State's most famous sons.

On this occasion Ohio is proud to have you share with us a common recognition of the greatness of William McKinley.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, as the last remaining veteran of the Spanish-American War in this body, I am deeply moved by this observance of the natal anniversary of William McKinley. In the lapel of the coat of the Speaker is the red carnation. In coat lapels of clerks near the well of the House and of Members on both sides of the aisle within the Chamber itself the red carnations extend row upon row. It is a beautiful tribute to the memory of a great American, especially enshrined in the loving memory of Spanish-American War veterans. He was our war President, and the smashing victory over Spain was won when he was the Commander in Chief of the Army and the Navy. Mr. Speaker, President William McKinley was truly beloved by the men who answered his call for volunteers to

man the Army and the Navy in a war that was to carry the United States ultimately to world leadership. It was an Army and Navy composed entirely of volunteers, and the fact that McKinley himself had been a volunteer soldier in the Civil War more endeared him to the boys of 1898.

The SPEAKER. The Chair declares the House in recess.

#### RECESS

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 13 minutes p. m.) the House stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

#### JOINT MEETING OF THE TWO HOUSES OF CONGRESS TO HEAR AN ADDRESS BY PRESIDENT CELAL BAYAR OF TURKEY

The SPEAKER of the House of Representatives presided.

At 12 o'clock and 15 minutes p. m. the Doorkeeper announced the Vice President and the Members of the United States Senate.

The Vice President took the chair at the right of the Speaker, and the Members of the Senate took the seats reserved for them.

The SPEAKER. On the part of the House the Chair appoints as members of the committee to escort His Excellency the President of Turkey into the Chamber the gentleman from Indiana, Mr. HALLECK, the gentleman from Texas, Mr. RAYBURN, the gentleman from Illinois, Mr. CHIPERFIELD, and the gentleman from Illinois, Mr. GORDON.

The VICE PRESIDENT. On the part of the Senate the Chair appoints as members of the committee of escort the Senator from California, Mr. KNOWLAND, the Senator from Texas, Mr. JOHNSON, the Senator from New Jersey, Mr. SMITH, and the Senator from Rhode Island, Mr. GREEN.

The Doorkeeper announced the Ambassadors, Ministers, and Chargés d'Affaires of foreign governments who entered the Hall of the House of Representatives and took the seats reserved for them.

The Doorkeeper announced the Chief Justice and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, who entered the Hall of the House of Representatives and took the seats reserved for them.

The Doorkeeper announced the members of the President's Cabinet, who entered the Hall of the House of Representatives and took the seats reserved for them.

At 12 o'clock and 30 minutes p. m. the Doorkeeper announced His Excellency the President of Turkey.

His Excellency the President of Turkey, escorted by the committee of Senators and Representatives, entered the Hall of the House of Representatives and stood at the Clerk's desk. [Applause, the Members rising.]

The SPEAKER. Members of the Congress, it is my pleasure and high privilege to present to you the President of a people who in a critical period have

proved their devotion to the cause of freedom, and really a friend of the United States: His Excellency, the President of the Republic of Turkey. [Applause, the Members rising.]

#### ADDRESS OF HIS EXCELLENCY, CELAL BAYAR, PRESIDENT OF TURKEY

The PRESIDENT OF TURKEY. Mr. Vice President, Mr. Speaker, honorable Members of Congress, I am highly honored to address the Congress of the United States while in your country as the guest of the great soldier and statesman, President Eisenhower. His sincere and untiring efforts are now dedicated to the preservation of world peace to the extent they were dedicated to the victory in World War II in days gone by. [Applause.]

The hospitality extended to me since my arrival in New York has impressed me profoundly.

In expressing the pleasure I feel from this manifestation of friendship, my first words as President of the Republic of Turkey are that the people of Turkey are filled with gratitude for the generosity shown us by your country. I assure you and the people of the United States that the memory of your noble deeds will live forever in the heart of every Turk. [Applause.] The extension of military and economic aid to the peace-loving countries of the world by the United States Government has no parallel in the history of the world, either in essence or in quantity. I am convinced the significance of your action will be recorded in history as the most important event of the post-World War II period. [Applause.]

The benefits and the material importance of the program are many but I believe the most striking and admirable feature of it is the new world concept of international morality. [Applause.]

My country has utilized this assistance to the utmost by combining it with the means at our disposal.

Your aid has been used entirely in the effort to resist the destructive forces which threaten our civilization. I can assert without equivocation that my country has been at least one of the recipients who put your aid to the best possible use. [Applause.]

In these days of turbulence and danger, Turkey occupies an extensive area on the ramparts of the peace front. From every point of view it presents a position of vital importance to our common cause.

The Republic of Turkey possesses all the requisites of a strong and stable structure from a political and social point of view. It has also achieved a record for speedy economic development. [Applause.]

We possess a military establishment whose importance cannot be denied. Our moral strength as a nation is inflexible.

With these attributes and qualifications, Turkey is developing day by day as an even more important military and economic force for our common peace front. [Applause.]



It is our constant duty to increase our material and moral efforts to enable our military program to match our swift economic development.

American military aid has made it possible to equip our forces with modern weapons and to train the troops in their use. [Applause.] Your economic aid has constituted a valuable factor in supporting our efforts to strengthen our economic structure so that we may maintain a strong army. [Applause.]

The tremendous technical progress of this century has had the effect of shortening distances which makes the world seem smaller. Today, distant and separate parts of the world have been brought together. The political concept of separation of continents has become obsolete. Accordingly, a danger which confronts one country, no matter where located, is a danger which confronts our whole world. [Applause.]

That being the case, the slightest hesitation to act or the slightest weakness of willpower can bring catastrophe to the peace-loving community.

For this reason, it is imperative that all nations dedicated to peace be morally and materially strong and united. [Applause.]

It is because my country, in whose behalf I have the honor to speak here today, knows these facts very well that she is so fervently attached to the principle of collective security upon which the free world has so completely put its faith. [Applause.]

When unprovoked aggression, kindled by the false belief that the United Nations would neither act nor intervene, occurred in Korea, Turkey did not hesitate for a single moment to join those countries which showed the fortitude to send their sons to faraway battlefields. [Applause.]

The devotion of my country to the ideals of mankind and to peace are not confined to the pursuit of a steadfast and resolute policy within the United Nations and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, excellent as those bodies are as a means of maintaining peace.

It would be equally appropriate to stress in this connection that in accordance with the principles set forth in the charter of the United Nations, Turkey has sought to fill in the gaps existing in the peace front. [Applause.] The Tripartite Balkan Pact which was signed last year between Greece, Turkey, and Yugoslavia is clear evidence of how strong barriers can be set up by realistic and resolute states united in a sincere desire for peace. This pact has simultaneously set a new and fine example in the application of the rights and principles of self-defense for the preservation of peace as recognized by the charter of the United Nations and contributed to its consolidation. [Applause.]

I would like, in this connection, to allude to Greek-Turkish relations. The friendship established between Greece and Turkey is the best example of how two countries who mistakenly mistrusted each other for centuries have agreed upon a close and loyal collaboration as a result of recognition of the realities of life. [Applause.]

My country feels justified pride in its ties, within the framework of the Tripartite Balkan Pact, with Yugoslavia, who valiantly safeguarded her honor and independence after a bitter and dangerous ordeal, and with Greece, with whom our friendly relations have become fraternal. [Applause.]

As you can see, Turkey is doing her utmost within the peace front to fulfill the duties incumbent upon her. The Turkish Nation, faced with a danger common to us all, remains upright, steadfastly holding to her material and moral forces at one of the most critical spots of the world. [Applause.]

I would like to express to you the hope that the sacrifices incurred for the sake of common ideals may be rewarded by the long-expected peace in the Far East. However, should peace not be attained, the United Nations resolution about Korea should remain in full force. The security of the future depends on this fact. Korea is an example. This example may be repeated anywhere in the world. New fires may break out. [Applause.] The duty of the free and peace-loving nations is to try untiringly and relentlessly to turn the period of relative peace in which we live today into a stable and real peace. The attainment of that aim calls for a great degree of patience as well as physical and moral strength. [Applause.]

In the face of all these dangers, I am convinced that the United Nations and the North Atlantic Treaty Organizations are the strongest and most effective organizations possible to provide the free and independence-loving nations with the greatest opportunities for self-defense and the preservation of peace. [Applause.]

It is for this reason that Turkey is fighting to the best of her ability against the subversive efforts which try to paralyze the one and undermine the other of these two organizations. According to our way of thinking, unless the efforts we dedicate toward peace are sincerely reciprocated by deeds, our desire for peace will only be a mirage. [Applause.]

It is obvious that no one can doubt the good intentions of the community of free nations. However, should the policy followed be marked by uncertainty and indecision regardless of our good faith, then such a course would not only be fruitless but also dangerous. [Applause.]

I am aware that I am speaking before the representatives of a Nation which has set an example to all by the course it has taken and which it will follow in the preservation of indivisible world peace in the face of aggressions against the independence of nations.

My purpose is merely to emphasize, in your presence here that with a sincere belief in the righteousness of our common cause, Turkey thinks along exactly the same lines as do you.

Thank you. [Applause, the Members rising.]

At 12 o'clock and 58 minutes p. m. His Excellency the President of Turkey, accompanied by the Committee of Escort, retired from the Chamber.

The Doorkeeper escorted the invited guests from the Chamber in the following order:

The Ambassadors, Ministers, and Chargés d'Affaires of foreign governments.

The Chief Justice and the Associated Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States.

The members of the President's Cabinet.

#### JOINT MEETING DISSOLVED

The SPEAKER. The Chair declares the joint meeting of the two Houses now dissolved.

Thereupon (at 1 o'clock p. m.) the joint meeting of the two Houses was dissolved.

The Members of the Senate retired to their Chamber.

#### AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker at 1 o'clock and 5 minutes p. m.

#### BOARD OF VISITORS, UNITED STATES MERCHANT MARINE ACADEMY

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of title 46, section 1126c, United States Code, the Chair appoints as members of the Board of Visitors to the United States Merchant Marine Academy the following members on the part of the House: Mr. WAINWRIGHT, of New York, and Mr. KEOGH, of New York.

#### BOARD OF VISITORS, UNITED STATES COAST GUARD ACADEMY

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of title 14, section 194, United States Code, the Chair appoints as members of the Board of Visitors to the United States Coast Guard Academy the following members on the part of the House: Mr. SADLAK, of Connecticut, and Mr. DODD, of Connecticut.

#### BOARD OF VISITORS, UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of title 10, sections 1055 and 1056, United States Code, the Chair appoints as members of the Board of Visitors to the United States Military Academy the following members on the part of the House: Mr. FORD, of Michigan; Mr. BECKER, of New York; Mr. THOMAS, of Texas; and Mr. PRICE, of Illinois.

#### BOARD OF VISITORS, UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of title 34, sections 1083 and 1084, United States Code, the Chair appoints as members of the Board of Visitors to the United States Naval Academy the following members on the part of the House: Mr. OSTERTAG, of New York; Mr. HYDE, of Maryland; Mr. RILEY, of South Carolina; and Mr. PATTEN, of Arizona.

# BOARD OF VISITORS, UNITED STATES MERCHANT MARINE ACADEMY

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication:

JANUARY 28, 1954.

The SPEAKER,

*The House of Representatives,  
Washington, D. C.*

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to Public Law 301 of the 78th Congress, I have appointed the following members of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries to serve as members of the Board of Visitors to the United States Merchant Marine Academy for the year 1954: Hon. JOHN J. ALLEN, JR., California; Hon. TIMOTHY P. SHEEHAN, Illinois; Hon. EDWARD J. HART, New Jersey.

As chairman of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, I am authorized to serve as an ex officio member of the Board.

Very sincerely yours,

ALVIN F. WEICHEL,

*Chairman.*

# BOARD OF VISITORS, UNITED STATES COAST GUARD ACADEMY

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication:

JANUARY 28, 1954.

The SPEAKER,

*The House of Representatives,  
Washington, D. C.*

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the act of April 16, 1937, as amended (Public Law No. 38, 75th Cong., 1st sess.), I have appointed the following members of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries to serve as members of the Board of Visitors to the United States Coast Guard Academy for the year 1954: Hon. HORACE SEELY-BROWN, JR., Connecticut; Hon. WALTER M. MUMMA, Pennsylvania; Hon. EDWARD J. HART, New Jersey.

As chairman of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, I am authorized to serve as an ex officio member of the Board.

Very sincerely yours,

ALVIN F. WEICHEL,

*Chairman.*

# COMMITTEE ON MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES

Mr. TOLLEFSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries may have until midnight tonight to file a supplemental report on the bill H. R. 4881.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

# THE HIGH PRICE OF COFFEE

Mr. HOSMER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOSMER. Mr. Speaker, everyone seems to be talking about the price of coffee, but despite the investigations of commissions and committees of Congress, little is being done right now beyond talk.

The law of supply and demand has not been repealed, and the prices are up because there is a short supply of coffee. Whether this is because of the Brazilians or somebody else here at home, it is an existing fact. We can use that same

law to force the prices back down by cutting demand.

Therefore, I have today introduced a resolution that no coffee shall be sold on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays in restaurants, cafeterias, and other places where food and beverage are sold in the House wings of the Capitol and in the House Office Buildings until the national average retail price of standard brands of coffee does not exceed 90 cents a pound.

This House can do something about coffee prices by passing the resolution and setting the pace for a coffee boycott on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays throughout the Nation. You have heard from your constituents and received their demands that you do something about this price of coffee. This offers you the opportunity.

There has been some ridicule of the idea of substituting milk for coffee on these strike or boycott days. Some people say the price of milk is too high; but even so, it is a lot cheaper by the glass, cups, or gallon than coffee, it is good for the health and we could drink up the dairy surpluses while driving down the price of coffee.

This resolution offers a chance for us in the Congress, and for the American people, if they will join in the boycott, to get together and solve a problem that seems to have the experts baffled.

A similar boycott a few years ago succeeded in driving coffee prices down, and you will recall that some pretty definite action on the part of the people of Boston about a tea a couple of centuries ago brought results.

# SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. ELLSWORTH asked and was given permission to address the House on Tuesday next for 20 minutes, following the legislative program of the day and the conclusion of any special orders heretofore entered.

# PERSONAL ANNOUNCEMENT

Mr. SIEMINSKI. Mr. Speaker, were I present the day before yesterday, I would have voted for the Commodity Credit Corporation bill. I was ill and could not be here.

# CALL OF CONSENT CALENDAR ON TUESDAY NEXT

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the call of the Consent Calendar in order on Monday next be in order on Tuesday next.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

# ADJOURNMENT OVER AND LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet on Tuesday next.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I do so only for the purpose of finding out what legislative program we may expect next week.

Mr. HALLECK. The two calendars will be called on Tuesday. Then, on Tuesday and for the balance of the week, and for whatever time may be necessary, there are two rules that have been reported. One is H. R. 2235, the Santa Maria project in California; and the other is H. R. 3300, having to do with the study of diversion of water from Lake Michigan at Chicago.

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

# PRINTING PROCEEDINGS IN THE RECORD DURING THE RECESS

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the proceedings had in the House Chamber during the recess may be printed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

# AUTHORIZING CLERK TO RECEIVE MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE AND AUTHORIZING SPEAKER TO SIGN ANY ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that notwithstanding the adjournment of the House until Tuesday next, the Clerk be authorized to receive messages from the Senate and that the Speaker be authorized to sign any enrolled bills and joint resolutions duly passed by the two Houses and found truly enrolled.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

# EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to extend remarks in the RECORD, or to revise and extend remarks, was granted to:

Mr. OSTERTAG.  
Mr. BOLAND.  
Mr. SIEMINSKI.  
Mr. SELDEN.

# ADJOURNMENT

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 10 minutes p. m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Tuesday, February 2, 1954, at 12 o'clock noon.

# EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1209. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a report covering claims paid during the 6 months' period end-



ing December 31, 1953, on account of the correction of military records of Coast Guard personnel, pursuant to section 207 (e) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended by Public Law 220, 82d Congress (5 U. S. C. 275 (e)); to the Committee on Armed Services.

1210. A letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a draft of legislation entitled, "A bill to affirm the temporary appointments of certain officers of the Navy, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Armed Services.

1211. A letter from the Administrator, General Services Administration, transmitting a report relative to the disposition of foreign excess property for the calendar year 1953, pursuant to section 404 (d), title IV, of Public Law 152 (81st Cong.), as amended; to the Committee on Government Operations.

1212. A letter from the Adjutant General, Veterans of Foreign Wars, transmitting the proceedings of the 54th National Encampment of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, held in Milwaukee, Wis., August 2-7, 1953, pursuant to Public Law 249, 77th Congress (H. Doc. No. 309); to the Committee on Armed Services and ordered to be printed, with illustrations.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. TOLLEFSON: Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Part II, supplemental report on H. R. 4881. A bill to amend the Canal Zone Code in reference to the survival of things in action; without amendment (Rept. No. 1039). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. SHAFER: Committee on Armed Services. H. R. 7305. A bill to retrocede to the State of Ohio concurrent jurisdiction over certain highways within Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio; without amendment (Rept. No. 1134). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

#### PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BENDER:

H. R. 7618. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code by reducing excise taxes on communication services and facilities and on transportation of persons; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BERRY:

H. R. 7619. A bill to provide for exemption from land limitation provisions of the Federal reclamation laws as applied to projects situate in an area of an existing agricultural economy and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. REGAN:

H. R. 7620. A bill to provide for exemption from land limitation provisions of the Federal reclamation laws as applied to projects situate in an area of an existing agricultural economy and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H. R. 7621. A bill to amend section 1 (d) of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. ROGERS of Texas:

H. R. 7622. A bill to provide for exemption from land limitation provisions of the Fed-

eral reclamation laws as applied to projects situate in an area of an existing agricultural economy and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. SELDEN:

H. R. 7623. A bill to provide for the issuance of a special postage stamp in commemoration of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the American Legion; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. WIER:

H. R. 7624. A bill to amend section 4 (e) of the Natural Gas Act, approved June 21, 1938, as amended; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. CURTIS of Missouri:

H. R. 7639. A bill providing for the development of a highway and appurtenances thereto, traversing the Mississippi Valley; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. HOSMER:

H. Res. 430. Resolution restricting the sale of coffee in restaurants, cafeterias, and other places in the House wing of the Capitol and the House Office Buildings; to the Committee on House Administration.

#### MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

By Mr. GOODWIN: Memorial of the Massachusetts Legislature to Congress of the United States to urge the Department of Defense, through the Air Force, to establish a troop carrier squadron at the Lawrence Municipal Airport; to the Committee on Armed Services.

Also, memorial of the Massachusetts Legislature to Congress against passage of legislation depriving States of the power to regulate the discontinuance of railroad services in intrastate commerce; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, memorial of the Massachusetts Legislature to Congress to extend the statute of limitations for prosecuting persons acting against the security and safety of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, memorial of the Massachusetts Legislature to Congress to enact legislation whereby Korean veterans may receive the same educational opportunities and advantages granted veterans of World War II; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

Also, memorial of the Massachusetts Legislature to Congress to provide for the withdrawal of the Federal Government from the field of gasoline taxation; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HESELTON: Resolutions of the General Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts memorializing the Congress of the United States to urge the Department of Defense, through the Air Force, to establish a troop carrier squadron at the Lawrence Municipal Airport; to the Committee on Armed Services.

Also, resolutions of the General Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts memorializing the Congress of the United States to extend the statute of limitations for prosecuting persons acting against the security and safety of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolutions of the General Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, memorializing Congress to enact legislation whereby Korean veterans may receive the same educational opportunities and advantages granted veterans of World War II; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

Also, resolutions of the General Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts memorializing the Congress of the United States to provide for the withdrawal of the Fed-

eral Government from the field of gasoline taxation; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

#### PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ANGELL:

H. R. 7625. A bill for the relief of Audrey Vera Chapman; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BARRETT:

H. R. 7626. A bill for the relief of Frank LaRosa; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BOLAND:

H. R. 7627. A bill for the relief of Vaclav Uhlik and others; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CANFIELD:

H. R. 7628. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Adriana M. Truysers Aretz; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 7629. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Ruth Gruschka Krug; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CEDERBERG:

H. R. 7630. A bill to provide for the conveyance of certain lands within the Huron National Forest; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H. R. 7631. A bill for the relief of Chung Herp Youn; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HOWELL:

H. R. 7632. A bill for the relief of Maria Katherine Theresa Monck; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 7633. A bill for the relief of Hedwig Marie Zaunmuller; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LIPSCOMB:

H. R. 7634. A bill for the relief of Constanancio Loyola Abracia; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PILLION:

H. R. 7635. A bill for the relief of Martti Iimari Timonen, Maj-Lis Timonen, and Marja Timonen; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. REGAN:

H. R. 7636. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Helen Aldridge; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ZABLOCKI:

H. R. 7637. A bill for the relief of Ioannis Peter Benezis, also known as John Benezis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RAY:

H. R. 7638. A bill for the relief of Antonio DiSarro, Mrs. Maria DiSarro, Nicola DiSarro, and Rita DiSarro; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. REED of Illinois:

H. Con. Res. 197. Concurrent resolution favoring the granting of the status of permanent residence to certain aliens; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

#### PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

484. By Mr. HINSHAW: Petition of employees of the city of Pasadena, Calif., opposing any social-security legislation that would make mandatory the inclusion of public employees, or that would permit integration of public employees' existing retirement plans with social security; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

485. By the SPEAKER: Petition of Irvin J. Kopf, Tau Epsilon Rho Fraternity, Philadelphia, Pa., requesting favorable consideration to the proposal of the President of the United States that members of the legal profession be included under the provisions of

the Social Security Act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

486. Also petition of the national commander, United American Veterans, Washington, D. C., relative to being placed on

record as requesting the Congress to take the necessary steps to set up a Government corporation to be known as Gaming Corporation of America; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

487. Also, petition of Richard Bladel Mossman, Bettendorf, Iowa, relative to stating a grievance relating to his attainder case against the Government; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

### A Notable Career

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

#### HON. HAROLD C. OSTERTAG

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 29, 1954

Mr. OSTERTAG. Mr. Speaker, the announcement this week of the resignation of Senator A. O. Stanley as chairman of the International Joint Commission's United States Section will be a source of sharp regret to many thousands of people in the United States. Senator Stanley has served the American people in one public capacity or another for more than 50 years. He is a brilliant lawyer, a resolute and courageous fighter, and a gallant gentleman. In his capacity as chairman of the United States Section of the International Joint Commission, he has worked with unflagging zeal to understand and equitably solve the innumerable problems which arise along the international boundary line between the United States and Canada; and the friendly relations we enjoy with our good neighbor to the north are in no small measure due to the high sense of equity and justice in international relations which suffused his work.

Senator Stanley was born in Shelbyville, Ky., while Andrew Jackson served as President of these United States. He was designated as a presidential elector for the Democrats in 1900, when William Jennings Bryan and Adlai Stevenson were their standard bearers.

He was first elected to Congress in 1903, when Teddy Roosevelt was President, and "Uncle Joe" Cannon was Speaker of the House. After five terms in the House, he became Governor of Kentucky, and then went on to the United States Senate, where he served until 1924.

President Hoover appointed him to the International Joint Commission in 1930, and 3 years later he was elected chairman of the United States section, which post he has held continuously for almost 21 years.

Now approaching the age of 87, Senator Stanley has earned a respite from his labors. Nevertheless, he was still, this week, using his very great talents as a negotiator to work out an equitable method of regulating the water levels of Lake Ontario, and he has left, in this, as in all his other undertakings, a record of solid achievement.

The people of the Great Lakes States will miss him, and will wish him many years of happy retirement.

### A Salute to the Unsung Heroes Who Fixed Salaries by Law From 1789 to 1949 for Members of Congress

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

#### HON. ALFRED D. SIEMINSKI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 29, 1954

Mr. SIEMINSKI. Mr. Speaker, cited below, under unanimous consent, is a schedule of salaries fixed by law from 1789 to 1949 for Members of Congress.

Perhaps it would be equally interesting were the names known of the unsung heroes who played key roles in the pay hikes, what arguments they used, and whether they won reelection. Those who were defeated because they voted to increase congressional pay surely deserve our salute. Credit for much of the compensation of Congress rests on the shoulders of those brave men.

To whom, I wonder, in the present Congress, will future Members owe their gratitude for gearing congressional compensation with job value and cost and price indices? Perhaps a story should now be told. It might deflate demagoguery on the issue.

Once upon a time, about the turn of the century, a Representative voted to raise the pay of Members of Congress from \$5,000 to \$7,500 a year. For doing this, he was defeated by a candidate who later became Speaker of the House, now deceased. To his last breath, the young and eager candidate was never proud of the way in which he defeated the man who voted for the pay increase. He said so. The details of his assault ran something like this:

The Member of Congress who voted for a pay increase listed his mailing address as the Willard Hotel, though he lived in a boarding house. The young and eager candidate who defeated him hammered home this apparent extravagance by pointing to a CONGRESSIONAL RECORD listing the Congressman's regal residence; then he would hold up a menu from the Willard Hotel and call out, "Pomme de terres, eh? To us home folks, that is just plain potatoes." The people ate it up. Did the people want to send back to Congress a Willard Hotel, pomme-de-terre man who voted to raise his salary from \$5,000 to \$7,500 a year? They sent the Congressman to the cleaners. The new Member of Congress pocketed his \$7,500 and cheerfully, too. So it goes, Mr. Speaker.

### LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE.

#### Salaries fixed by law from 1789-1949

Salary	Statutory authority
<b>MEMBERS OF CONGRESS</b>	
Senators: \$6 a day during attendance prior to Mar. 4, 1795, \$7 a day, after Mar. 4, 1795.	Sept. 22, 1789, 1 Stat. 70-71.
Representatives: \$6 a day during attendance.	Sept. 22, 1789, 1 Stat. 70-71.
Senators and Representatives:	
\$6 a day during attendance.	Mar. 10, 1796, 1 Stat. 448.
\$1,500 per annum (specifically repealed by act of Feb. 6, 1817).	Mar. 19, 1816, 3 Stat. 257.
\$8 a day during attendance after Mar. 3, 1817.	Jan. 22, 1818, 3 Stat. 404.
\$6,000 for each Congress.	Aug. 16, 1856, 11 Stat. 48.
\$5,000 per annum (to be computed from the 1st day of the present Congress).	July 28, 1866, 14 Stat. 323, sec. 17.
\$7,500 per annum (including those in the 42d Cong. holding office at passage of act).	Mar. 3, 1873, 17 Stat. 486.
\$5,000 per annum.	Jan. 20, 1874, 18 Stat. 4.
\$7,500 per annum.	Feb. 26, 1907, 34 Stat. 993.
\$10,000 per annum.	Mar. 4, 1925, 43 Stat. 1301, sec. 4.
\$12,500 per annum <sup>1</sup> (beginning with the 80th Cong.).	Aug. 2, 1946, 60 Stat. 850, sec. 601.

<sup>1</sup> Plus a tax-free, nonaccountable, expense allowance of \$2,500 a year (60 Stat. 850, sec. 601) and mileage allowance at rate of 20 cents per mile to and from each regular session (14 Stat. 323, sec. 17, July 28, 1866; U. S. C. 2-43).

\* Sec. 619 of the Revenue Act of 1951 (Public Law 183, 82nd Cong.) removed the tax-free and no accounting provisions, effective, as to the President, on Jan. 20, 1953, and as to the Vice President, the Speaker, and Members of Congress, on Jan. 3, 1953.

Also listed as of possible interest, Mr. Speaker, are the salaries of the President, the Vice President, Speaker of the House of Representatives, President Pro Tempore of the Senate, United States Supreme Court Justices, Cabinet officers and Foreign Service officers, historically developed:

#### Salaries fixed by law from 1789-1949

Salary	Statutory authority
<b>PRESIDENT</b>	
\$25,000	(Sept. 24, 1789, 1 Stat. 72 ch. 19.
	Feb. 18, 1793, 1 Stat. 318 ch. 9.
\$50,000	Mar. 3, 1873, 17 Stat. 486.
\$75,000	Mar. 4, 1909, 35 Stat. 858; 62 Stat. 678, sec. 102.
\$100,000 <sup>1</sup>	Jan. 19, 1949, 63 Stat. 4, sec. 1 (Public Law 2, 81st Cong.).
<b>VICE PRESIDENT</b>	
\$5,000	(Sept. 24, 1789, 1 Stat. 72 ch. 19.
	Feb. 18, 1793, 1 Stat. 318, ch. 9.
\$8,000	Mar. 3, 1853, 10 Stat. 212, sec. 4.
\$10,000	Mar. 3, 1873, 17 Stat. 486.
\$12,000	Feb. 26, 1907, 34 Stat. 993, sec. 4.
\$15,000	Mar. 4, 1925, 43 Stat. 1301, sec. 4.
\$20,000	June 25, 1948, 62 Stat. 678, sec. 104.
\$30,000 <sup>2</sup>	Jan. 19, 1949, 63 Stat. 4, sec. 1 (Public Law 2, 81st Cong.).

See footnotes at end of table.